

46 BC

Caesar was Dictator and  
Consul. He celebrated  
a quadruple triumph.

46BC

Saints Convent Ribbles beseeched  
Thapsus

June 46 BC

Caesar returned to Rome from Africa.

He celebrated his victories and then flung himself into the work of legislation.

Among his reforms was placing of the calendar, for the first time, upon a scientific basis.

But these labors were interrupted  
by a dangerous revolt in Spain  
headed by Pompey's sons and  
the campaign against them, ending  
in the hard fought battle of Munda  
MAR. 17, and the final settlement  
of affairs in Spain necessitated  
his absence from Rome from  
the end of 46 BC to Sept 45 BC

46BC

Caesar reformed the Roman Cal.  
46BC was 445 days long.

He remitted approx  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the  
principal of debts owed.

later he remitted all the  
interest that had accrued since  
the beginning of the Civil War.

He cut the # of citizens eligible  
for grain dole from 320,000 to

150,000 . . .

He inaugurated a building program.  
Passed laws to regulate traffic and open  
spaces. He provided for upkeep of roads.  
Reformed system of taxation in some of  
provinces.

46 → 45 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Caesar fought war against  
sons of Pompey.

46 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Cornith lay in ruins from 146 BC till 46 BC when it was rebuilt by Julius Caesar.

Afterwards it became the Capital of the Roman province of ACHAEA growing both prosperous and powerful, though never regaining its early importance.



46-44

Caen was also elected Consul.

End 46BC  $\rightarrow$  Sept 45BC

It was necessary for Caesar  
to be absent from Rome in Spain.